

Pangolins on Coins and Stamps of the World



- INDRANEIL DAS
- AJIT VARTAK



Issued on occasion of the
WORLD PANGOLIN DAY 2021

SAHYADRI NISARGA MITRA



Published by

Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra

11, United Park, Markandi,
Chiplun, District Ratnagiri,
Maharashtra, India – 415605

Website: <https://www.snmcpn.org/>

Pangolins on Coins and Stamps of the World

Indraneil Das and Ajit Vartak

First Edition

Saturday 20 February 2021

ISBN : 978-8-1936-2875-1

Text copyright © 2021 Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra, Chiplun, India

Issued on occasion of the World Pangolin Day 2021

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner.

Printed in India

Printer :

Print Om Offset

269 B/2, Daulatnagar, Satara 415 002.

Phone : +91 (2162) 234049 / 88058 77900

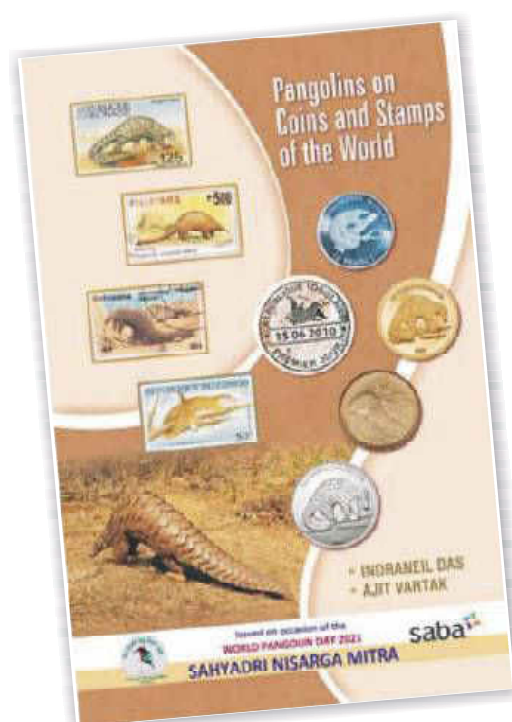
Price : Free Distribution

Sponsored by :

Saba Software India Pvt. Ltd.

Cerebrum IT Park B2, 7th Floor, Kumar City,
Survey No 13/B, 1+2+3, Village Vadgaonsheri,
Kalyani Nagar, Pune 411014, India

PANGOLINS ON COINS AND STAMPS OF THE WORLD



by
Indraneil Das & Ajit Vartak

Issued on occasion of the World Pangolin Day 2021

**Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra,
Chiplun, India**

2021

Contents

Page No.

■ Foreword by Bhau Katdare, President, Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra	3
■ Introduction to the Pangolin Specialist Group by Dan Challender, IUCN / Species Survival Commission Pangolin Specialist Group	4
■ Message by Vishwas B. Sawarkar, former Director, Wildlife Institute of India	6
1. Introduction	8
2. Pangolin on Coins and Tokens	16
3. Pangolin on Postage Stamps	18
4. Pangolin on Cinderella Labels	40
5. Pangolin on Covers	41
6. Pangolin on Postcards	53
7. Pangolin on Postmarks	58
■ Acknowledgments	60
■ Additional Notes	60
■ Further Reading	61
■ Appendix II- Pangolin on coins and tokens	63
■ Appendix II- Pangolin on postage stamps	64

Foreword

The unique scaly ant-eater or Pangolin is the most trafficked mammal in the world. The book “Pangolins on Coins and Stamps of the World” is a documentation of coins and stamps of the world that feature these charismatic animals.

The idea behind the publication of the work is part of a conservation effort to provide scientific information on the pangolin species of the world, including their distribution, conservation status, as well as the stamps and coins where they are featured. The book is intended to be reader-friendly, well-illustrated and written in simple language work, making it easy reading for everyone.

The authors, Drs. Indraneil Das and Ajit Vartak have been interested in the field of conservation biology and in the studies of coins (numismatics) and stamps (philately) for a long time. The present book makes an effort to reach out and raise awareness on the pangolin to naturalists, philatelists and numismatists in the country and the world. The book is a simple way to sensitize the community and enhance knowledge on pangolins and is thus expected to play a role in the conservation of these species.

I would like to thank the authors for preparing the book, and also take the opportunity to thank Dr. Dan Challender for the introduction to the IUCN / SSC Pangolin Specialist Group and Dr. Vishwas B. Sawarkar for his message. I would also like to thank Print OM Offset Satara for production assistance.

Finally, I would like to thank Saba Software India Pvt Ltd, Pune, for their financial support to publish the work.

Bhau Katdare

President, Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra

10 January 2021

Introduction to the Pangolin Specialist Group

Pangolins are the most enchanting of creatures. The world's only truly scaly mammals, they are covered in individual, overlapping scales comprised of keratin, and have numerous adaptations to their ant- and termite-eating way of life, including a conical head, long tongue, and powerful claws for breaking into ant nests and termitaria. Widely distributed, they inhabit tropical, subtropical and semi-arid regions of Asia and Africa, with four species native to each continent.

All eight species of pangolin the entire taxonomic family comprising the Manidae are threatened with extinction. This is primarily due to overexploitation for both local use in their parts and derivatives, primarily their meat and scales, and poaching for international trafficking to end markets including China and Vietnam. Three pangolin species, the Philippine (*Manis culionensis*), Sunda (*M. javanica*) and Chinese pangolins (*M. pentadactyla*) are listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, while the Giant (*Smutsia gigantea*) and White-bellied pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) are listed as Endangered, and the Temminck's (*S. temminckii*) and Black-bellied pangolin (*P. tetradactyla*) as Vulnerable.

Despite recognised threats to the species, pangolins have received little targeted conservation action historically. However, this changed in the last decade during which pangolins received greater conservation attention than ever before, becoming icons of the illegal wildlife trade. This was brought about by concerned actors including conservation researchers, non-government organisations, and government agencies keen to ensure a robust conservation response to mitigate these threats. This includes the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Species Survival Commission (SSC) Pangolin Specialist Group (Pangolin SG), which was re-established in 2012, in order to be a voice for pangolins and to advance knowledge and understanding of the species and to catalyse concerted conservation action.

Since its re-formation the Pangolin SG has grown to close to 150 members from nearly 40 countries. The group's mission is “*to work within the framework of the IUCN SSC to secure a future for wild pangolins through advancing knowledge on pangolin status, threats and conservation priorities, and by catalysing action to conserve them.*” Examples of initiatives and achievements by the group include convening the

membership to develop conservation strategies for the Sunda and Philippine pangolins, the development of guidance documents on detecting and monitoring pangolin populations, and the ongoing provision of technical and scientific advice to the member countries of CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Agreed conservation activities for all pangolins includes raising awareness of the species among different audiences (e.g., the global public, local communities in areas where pangolins live, governments and conservation funders) the threats they face, and the need to conserve all eight species as components of intact ecosystems in which they occur. I extend my gratitude to Dr. Indraneil Das and Ajit Vartak for developing this celebratory publication *Pangolins on Coins and Stamps of the World* in order to mark World Pangolin Day 2021 and spread awareness of pangolins among all who read this exciting edition. I look forward to seeing even more targeted conservation action for pangolins, including awareness raising, in the decade to come.

Dr Daniel W.S. Challender

Learn more about the IUCN SSC Pangolin Specialist Group at
www.pangolinsg.org

30 December 2020

Message

Habitat loss is the primary reason for the decline in populations of many wild animals and plants. Several additional factors and circumstances have been known to drive out certain species towards extinction. When understood, these are classified into threat categories of the IUCN and reflected by laws enacted in various countries.

Beliefs associated with traditional community knowledge, such as formulation of certain traditional medicines and for rituals have emerged as a force to be reckoned with in the context of the future of a large number of wild species. It is not surprising therefore that contending with poaching and illegal local and international trade in wild animals and plants has become the greatest challenge for law enforcement agencies. In this ever-changing sea of illegal activities are the eight species of pangolin that occur in Africa and Asia. India has two of these, the critically endangered Chinese Pangolin in the east and the endangered Indian Pangolin that is widely distributed in the country. In spite of some favourable aspects of its biology, such as cryptic habits, occupancy of burrows, a formidable plating of armour of keratinised scales that cover the body, the pangolin is poached in great numbers. The Forest Departments in India, with the support of the police and other such agencies is focused on poachers and gaining vital knowledge of their modus operandi to deter and apprehend the actors engaged in poaching, by raising networks of informants, mapping markets along the smuggling and trade routes, including those in the neighbouring countries. Such efforts are active internationally as well.

While law enforcement within countries and internationally is extremely important, raising awareness of threats and knowledge among citizens can be effective in support of efforts at stemming the tide of adversity. This can be achieved at various administrative and geographic scales. Included among the modalities at large scale for the purpose is the medium of philately "the world of stamps". Besides the stamps there are postal covers with first day covers that are much sought after. There are postcards that bear pictures of pangolins and likewise, postmarks. Then in currencies, there are coins and tokens that carry the motif of the pangolin. Besides the interest of specialised collectors, because of their wide geographic circulation there are more eyes of citizens on those items than other formal persistent means. This 'awareness' needs to be qualified. People might not have any knowledge about the species but the means is effective in raising curiosity. There always would be people who would try

to satisfy that curiosity by probing further- knowledge that can travel by word of mouth. There are other possibilities of expanding that awareness via narratives in the written and the visual media. For example, Jal Manekji Cooper, a celebrated Indian philatelist and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society used to write in the Times of India, an absorbing weekly column on stamps, a story for each stamp during the 1950s and 1960s to garner interest. Such writings on stamps can target species in distress. Likewise, the interest in coins and other such items in wide circulation can be explored and harnessed in support of conservation. Those in the field of academics-botany, zoology, oceanography, geology, just to mention few areas of sciences, could use such species-specific material effectively to reinforce the importance of the species concerned, their habitat needs, role in nature, problems in conservation and the way forward.

Many NGOs have taken up the cause of wildlife conservation. Specifically in the context of pangolins, the Chiplun block based Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra in Maharashtra State, India, led effectively by Bhau Katdare among its praiseworthy service to conservation has undertaken a stellar participatory knowledge-based initiative for the conservation of pangolins. There is little doubt that programmes at different scales designed to secure the participation of citizens to help law enforcement can go a long way in securing the future of lesser known species like the pangolin about which we have inadequate knowledge of their ecological placefunctions, processes and service in the design of evolution. This joint venture of Indraneil Das and Ajit Vartak, both distinguished philatelists and widely known in their respective fields of wildlife science and geology, together with Sahyadri Nisarga Mitra renowned for its conservation work in the field, through this book 'Pangolins on Coins and Stamps of the World' bat for the future of pangolins. It is the first book of its kind that has integrated philately the study of postage stamps and related material, and numismatics the study of coins, currency and related objects to argue the case for conservation of a species that is facing a bleak future. It would be felicitous to include such areas of interest in furthering the cause of conservation of species and of ecosystems

Vishwas Sawarkar

former Director, Wildlife Institute of India
10 January 2021

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Pangolins are a group of bizarre mammals like no others. The word "pangolin" comes from the Malay, a language spoken in Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and southern Thailand, "Tenggiling", which means "roller", for its habits to roll up into a ball when frightened. Living species include four from Africa and four from Asia. They are members of the mammalian order Pholidota, and placed in three genera, one (*Manis*) in Asia, two (*Smutsia* and *Phataginus*) in Africa. Box 1 provides information on the world's pangolin species.

Box 1. We briefly describe the eight species of pangolins.

The Philippine Pangolin, locally called 'Balintong' (*Manis culionensis*), has the smallest distributional range- it is endemic to the southern islands of Philippines, where it lives in forested habitats, as well as in adjacent grasslands.

The Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) is widespread in the Indian Subcontinent, from Pakistan to India, and including Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka. A forest and scrubland species, from the lowlands to over 2,000 m above sea level, it is threatened by hunting and habitat loss.

The Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*) is distributed from eastern India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Vietnam, and southern China. It lives in wet forests, and is hunted for food as well as medicine, the scales in particular being in demand for Chinese traditional medicine.

The Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) has the largest distribution of all Asian species, including most of mainland south-east Asia, in addition to Sumatra, Borneo and Java. It can be encountered in lowland forests, and also adjacent areas of scrubland and plantations. .

The largest living pangolin, the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*) inhabits the equatorial Africa, from Uganda to west Africa. The maximum weight attained is 33 kg. This species is associated with savannahs as well as lowland rainforest.

The Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*), or Temminck's Pangolin inhabits southern and eastern Africa, and is known from lowland savannah woodlands and live in deep burrows composed of semispherical chambers.

The White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) is found in equatorial Africa, from Guinea and Sierra Leone to Kenya and Tanzania, and south to Angola and Zambia. It is partially arboreal and found in lowland rainforests, and savannahs

The Black-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*) is an arboreal species found from the Congo and Guinea, in moist, riverine and swamp forests, sometimes entering agricultural areas.

In terms of morphology, a pangolin is unmistakable, being the only 'scaly' mammals. However, the so-called scales are made of keratin, a hardened protein material that form a horn-like material such as our own nails and hair, that functions as a defense. In fact, as much as 20% of the body weight of a

pangolin is composed of its scales. Popular names for these animals include 'walking pinecones' and 'artichokes with tails', and their defense against large carnivores is to curl up into a ball, with the scales sticking out. Other unusual features of pangolins, in the living species at least, include lack of teeth, their powerful claws (adapted for burrowing and ripping apart termitaria), and an elongated tongue that is longer than its body. The Black-bellied Pangolin holds the record for the most number of vertebral bones by a mammal- 4647 (we have 33!). Only the Asian species show hair between their scales, while their African cousins are hairless.

All living pangolins lack teeth and feed exclusively on ants and termites, although some extinct species ate plants! The extra long tongue of pangolins are coated with very sticky saliva to help transport these tiny insects into their mouth. Pangolins reportedly consume 140 to 200 gm of ants and termites daily, lapped up from the ground or from anthills. The Indo-Chinese Pangolin ranges into temperate regions, with severe winters, spending winters in deep burrows, that maintain stable temperatures. It is the only pangolin that hibernates. Burrows are also used by the Indian Pangolin and the African ground pangolins, as defense from mammals.

Despite its name, the Indian Pangolin ranges into adjacent countries, and therefore has a wide range. The Philippine pangolin has the smallest distributional range, being endemic to the Philippines and inhabiting small islands of the south, including Palawan, the Calamian Islands, and smaller, adjacent islands and Batas Island in Taytay.

It has been estimated that a pangolin is killed by humans every 5 minutes, making it the world's most illegally-traded wild mammal, and over a million pangolins have been killed over the past decade. All pangolins find themselves in the IUCN Red List (an international database of threatened plants and animals) implying they are threatened with extinction. See Box 2. More recently, an association between consumption of pangolins in certain east Asian societies and the covid-19 pandemic has been suggested.

Box 2. The World Conservation Union (IUCN), which monitors threatened species of the world, maintains a Red List of species. The current list (version 2020-3) shows all pangolin species as being in danger.

Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*) Critically Endangered

Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) Critically Endangered

Philippine Pangolin (*Manis culionensis*) Critically Endangered

Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) Endangered

Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*) Vulnerable

Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*) Endangered

White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) Endangered

Black-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*) Vulnerable

Pangolins rightly deserve our attention, as many species are in danger- they are hunted for food, and for their “scales”, an essential component of certain Chinese traditional medicine. Large numbers are harvested from Africa and Asia for markets in China and Vietnam. In Chinese traditional medicine, pangolin scales are referred to as 'Chuan Shan Jia'.

Other threats include loss of their habitat, from deforestation of primary forests for timber and conversion to palm oil plantations. Being slow-moving, and depending on camouflage, many are killed by vehicular traffic. It has been estimated that every year, about 100,000 pangolins are captured from across Africa and Asia for their meat and particularly, the scales. The latter has a market value of over \$3,000 a kilo, often a vast sum of money in the home range of some of the species. Every year, third Saturday of February month is celebrated as World Pangolin Day, when the world conservation community gets together to highlight attention to this, the world's strangest and most threatened mammal.

Fossil pangolins have been found in the Lower Oligocene (33.923 million years before present, mybp) rocks of North America, as well as the Eocene (5633.9 mybp) formations of China and Germany, suggested a much wider distribution in the past, when global climate was warmer.

This book documents coins and stamps of the world that feature pangolins. It includes coins in circulation, commemorative coins, tokens, as well as postage stamps and labels. All eight species- four each from Asia and Africa, have been depicted on stamps and a few have appeared on coins. The first such coin was issued by Zimbabwe in 1997, while the first postage stamp was released by Sarawak (at present, a state within Malaysia) in 1950. Coins and tokens featuring the pangolin have been released by China, Democratic Republic of Congo, North Korea and Zimbabwe. Postage stamps featuring these animals have been issued by a large number of countries and postal authorities, including Angola, Bangladesh, Belgian Congo, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Republic), Congo (Democratic), Equatorial Guinea, France, French West Africa, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Great Britain, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Guinea (Republic), Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Macao, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Río Muni, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sarawak, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, United Nations- Geneva, United Nations- Vienna, Vietnam, North Vietnam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The ecological roles performed by pangolins are poorly understood, and it is likely that as burrowers, they are 'ecosystem engineers', helping aerate soils, creating and maintaining special habitats, and their effect as control agent of specific insect groups are likely to be significant. Further, they afford much opportunity for research on a variety of topics, including food specialisation,

home range, movement and behaviour. Finally, pangolins are, in parts of the world, focal species for ecotourism activities, helping livelihoods, while drawing attention to neglected habitats.



Fig. 1.1. A block of 15 stamps from Indonesia, of face value 40 sen, with six round Surabaya cancel marks dated 8 November 1963. The stamps were issued between 1956-1958.

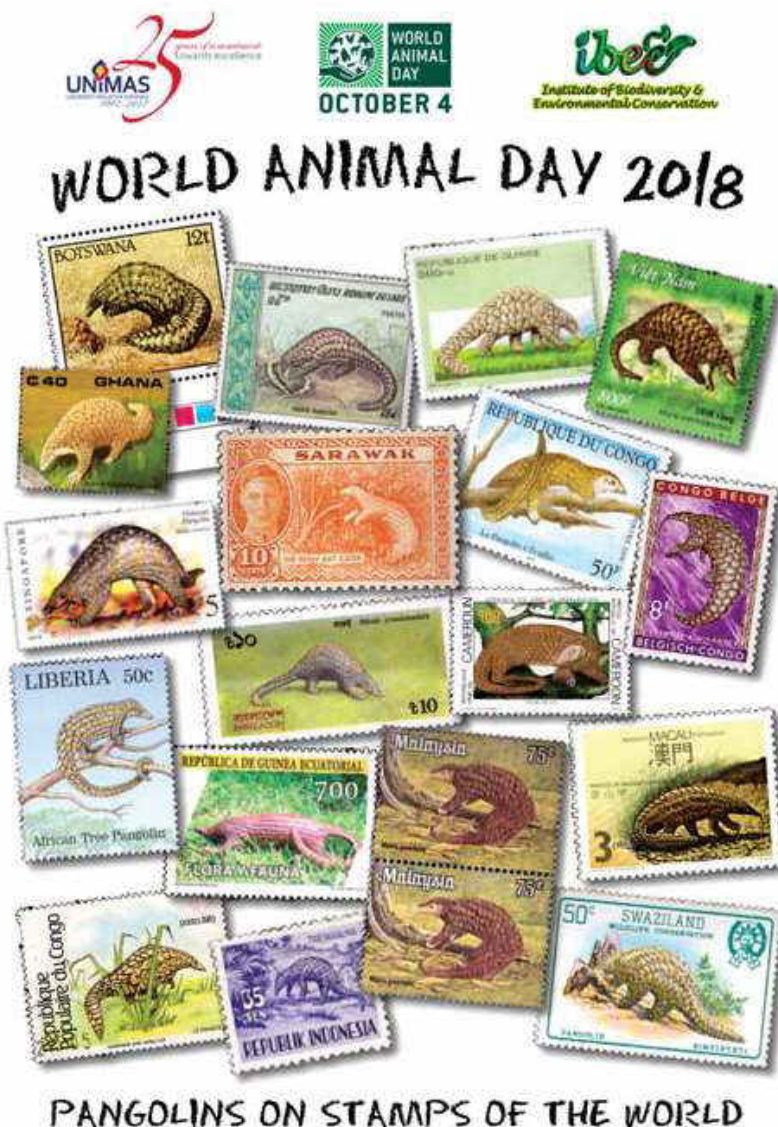


Fig. 1.2. Promotional postcard issued for World Animal Day 2018 by the Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, on 4 October 2018. It depicts pangolin stamps of the world.

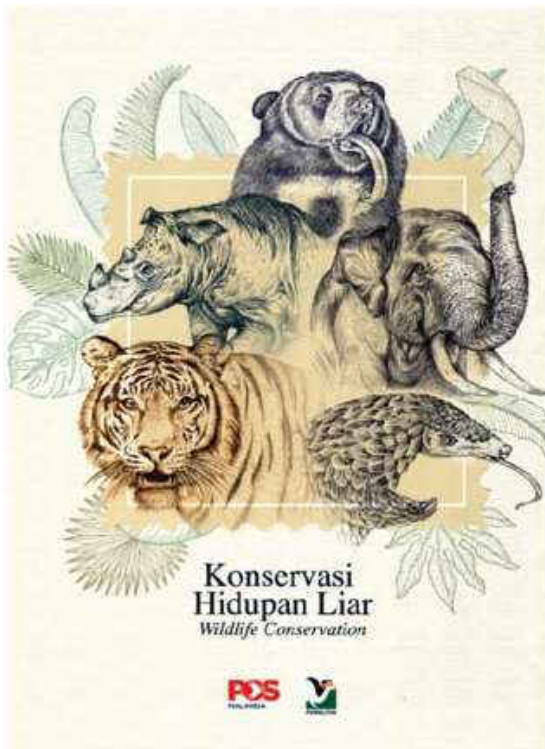


Fig. 1.3.



Fig. 1.4.



Fig. 1.5.

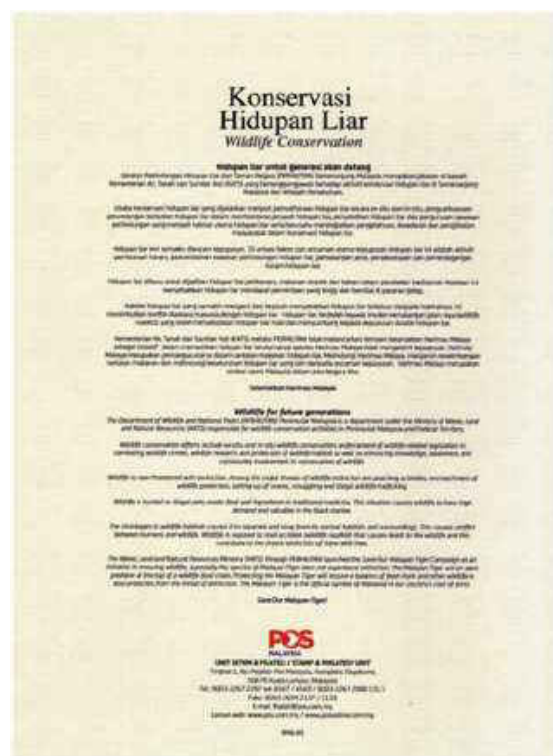


Fig. 1.6.

Fig. 1.3-1.6. Folder issued with set of stamps by Pos Malaysia for the issue "Wildlife Conservation" on 28 July 2019.



Fig. 1.7. 60 sen sheet of stamps featuring the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*) by Pos Malaysia, issued on 28 July 2019.



Fig. 1.8. Sri Lankan Rupees 15 sheet of stamps featuring the Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) by Sri Lanka Post on World Wildlife Day, 3 March 2020.

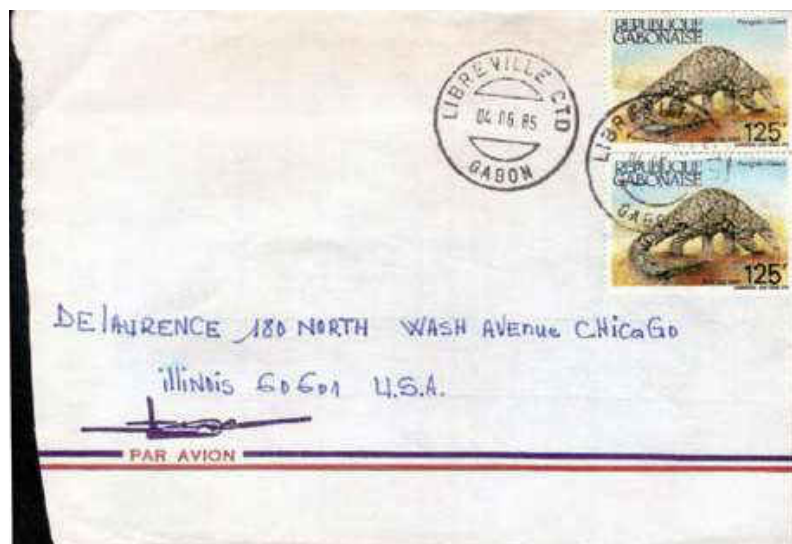


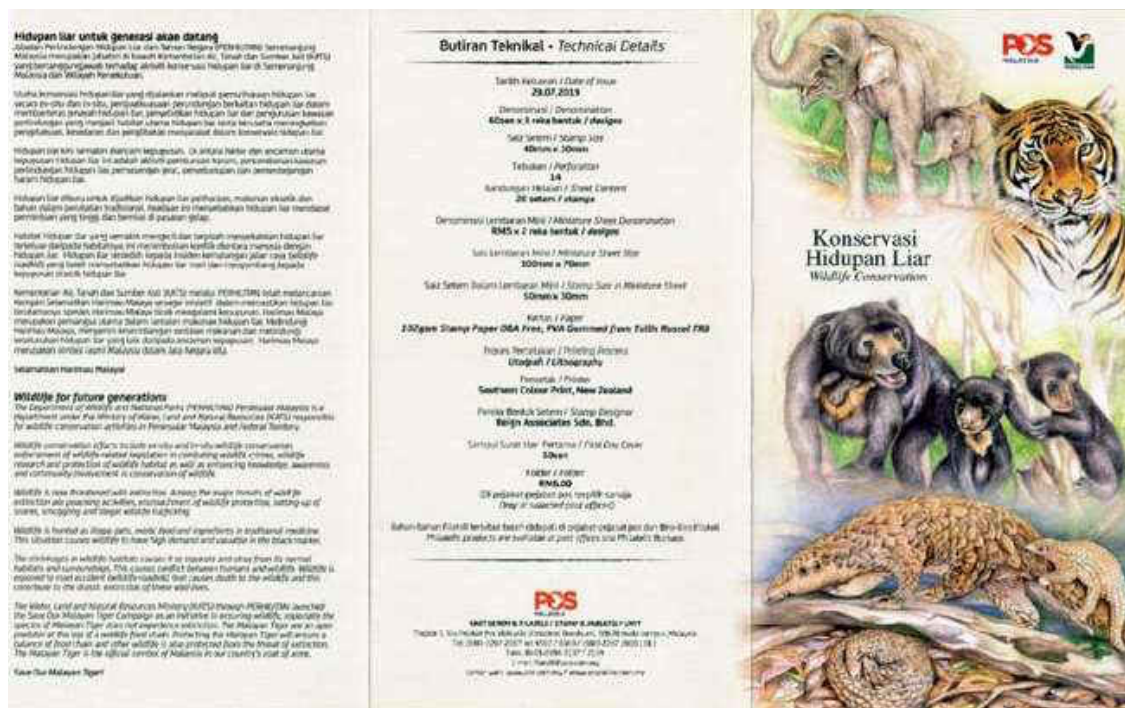
Fig. 1.9. An airmail letter from Libreville, Gabon, posted to an address in Chicago, USA, using two 125 franc stamps.



Fig. 1.10. A Hong Kong business cover to Singapore, using a HK\$1 stamp.



Fig. 1.11. A printed registered envelope ("Surat Berdaftar") posted from Bandar Seberang Jaya, Malaysia, to a Geylang Post Box address in Singapore, using a 75 cent stamp.



CHAPTER TWO

PANGOLINS ON COINS AND TOKENS

A total of eight coins and one token are known to us that bear the pangolin motif.

People's Republic of China

The sole fantasy coin / token, issued in 2020, was from the city of Wuhan, also reported to be the origin of covid-19 virus, which has, of course, no wild pangolin populations (Fig. 2.1). Its association may be the city's notorious wet market, and the purported source of the disease that spread from the consumption of pangolin (or other) meat. The 20 Yuan silver plated copper-nickel token shows the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*), and was obviously target collectors of thematic numismatics.

Zimbabwe

The earliest circulating coin depicting a pangolin was issued by the south-east African nation of Zimbabwe. It was released in 1997, and shows a Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*) on a brass coin (Fig. 2.2). The same design appears in 2001 on a brass-plated steel coin. Both were denominated \$2 (Fig. 2.3).

Democratic Republic of Congo

Three coins on precious metals were produced, also for collectors, by the Democratic Republic of Congo. In 1999, a White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) appears on a silver 0.925 coin, of value 10 Franc (Fig. 2.4). A few years later, in 2003, the country issued two coins of the same design showing the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*) of 10 and 20 Franc value, minted on silver 0.925 (Fig. 2.5) and gold .999 coins (Fig. 2.6).

Malawi

Two years later, the neighbouring country of Malawi issued a silver plated copper-nickel coin of 10 Kwacha value (Fig. 2.7), showing the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).

Togo

In 2007, the African nation of Togo issued a 25,000 Franc gold coin (Fig. 2.8) depicting the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*). Mintage was only 55 pieces. The large numbers seen at online auctions are either copper replicas or suspected to be forgeries.

North Korea

The latest issue comes from North Korea, from 2015, and comprises a 5 Won silver coin (Fig. 2.9), depicting an Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*). Notably, the country is home to no pangolin species, and the depiction thus stems from a desire to produce an item for the collectors' market.



Fig. 2.1



Fig. 2.2



Fig. 2.3



Fig. 2.4



Fig. 2.5



Fig. 2.6



Fig. 2.7



Fig. 2.8



Fig. 2.9

CHAPTER THREE

PANGOLINS ON POSTAGE STAMPS

As of December 2000, many as 56 countries and postal authorities have issued postage stamps, depicting the pangolin. These include: Angola, Bangladesh, Belgian Congo, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic), Congo (Republic), Equatorial Guinea, France, French West Africa, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Great Britain, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Guinea (Republic), Guinea-Bissau, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Macao, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Río Muni, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sarawak, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, United Nations- Geneva, United Nations- Vienna, Vietnam, North Vietnam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Releases have been part of awareness on the respective nation's biodiversity, represent distinctive landscapes or to highlight trade issues (Republic of South Africa), or may be part of the country's folklore or culture (Taiwan). In some instances, extralimital species are depicted in a nation's stamps (Burundi, Central African Republic, Sierra Leone), and pangolin stamps have also been issued by countries without pangolin populations (São Tomé and Príncipe).

In this chapter, we shall briefly enumerate countries/postal agencies and the examples of release. A complete enumeration (up to 31 December 2020) of philatelic issues is in Appendix I.

Angola

Republic of Angola, located on the west coast of southern Africa, issued two



sets of stamps in late 2019, depicting both the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) and Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*).

Bangladesh

The south Asian nation of Bangladesh, formerly (till 1971) East Pakistan, and part of British India's Bengal Province (till 1947), issued a single stamp showing the Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*).



Belgian Congo

The west African colony of Belgium, currently the Democratic Republic of Congo (since 1964), issued a single stamp, depicting the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).



Botswana

Landlocked Republic of Botswana is located in southern Africa. The nation is known for its outstanding landscapes and biodiversity. Two designs are known amongst its philatelic issues depicting the pangolin, the first from a set in 1977, the second in 1992



from a booklet. The original face value of t12 was reissued with an overprint for t10 in 1994. Both stamps depict the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*).

Burundi

Republic of Burundi is a landlocked country in the Great Rift Valley of central-east Africa. It has had four issues depicting the pangolin between 2012 and 2013, showing three African species- White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*), Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*), and Giant Pangolin



(*Smutsia gigantea*), in addition to the extralimital Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*).

Cameroon

The central and west African nation of the Republic of Cameroon has a single release, showing the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).



Central African Republic

Another landlocked nation, the Central African Republic has issued a large number of stamps on thematic topics, many on wildlife. Its earliest pangolin

PANGOLINS ON COINS AND STAMPS OF THE WORLD



stamps were a set of three triangular stamps in 1985, depicting the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*). A White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*) misidentified as a Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*) was also issued, in addition to two sheetlets depicting the Sunda Pangolin (*Manis javanica*).

Chad

Republic of Chad is yet another landlocked country in north-central Africa. In 2020, it issued a miniature sheet and a sheetlet of stamps that feature



reprinted pangolin stamps from Macao, featuring the Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*).



Congo (Democratic)

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, also known as Congo-Kinshasa, located in central Africa. It issued a single pangolin stamp, showing the Temminck's Pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*).



Congo (Republic)

Republic of the Congo, also known as Congo-Brazzaville or the



Congo Republic is located in the western coast of central Africa. It has issued two stamps on the theme, both depicting the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).

Equatorial Guinea

Republic of Equatorial Guinea is located on the west coast of central Africa. It has a single pangolin stamp, one showing the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*). In 2016, the country issued a miniature sheet, showing a White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).



France

France has a recent stamp booklet pane under the title 'Un Cabinet de Curiosités'. One of the self-adhesive stamps features a pangolin, along with Neotropical anteaters.



French West Africa



Afrique-Occidentalefrançaise, or French West Africa, was a federation, between 1895–1958, of colonial territories of Mauritania, Senegal, French

PANGOLINS ON COINS AND STAMPS OF THE WORLD

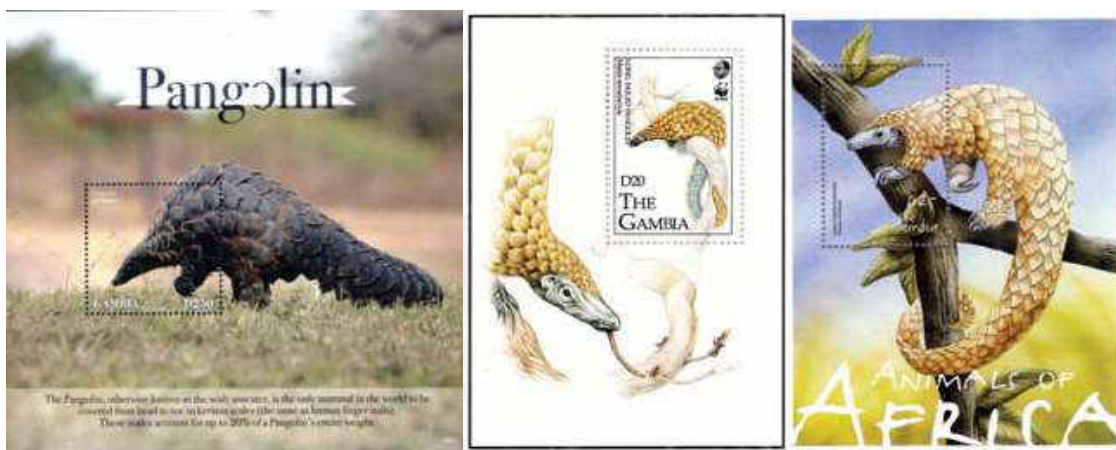


Sudan (now Mali), French Guinea (now Guinea), Ivory Coast, Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), Dahomey (now Benin) and Niger. The postal administration, in 1955, issued a single stamp showing the White-bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*).



Gabon

Gabon, in located on the west coast of central Africa, issued a single stamp of the Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*), that also appears on a miniature sheet of four stamps, containing small native mammals.



Gambia

The Republic of Gambia, in west Africa, has issued a large number of stamps